IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL

NEW STEAMSHIP NIAGARA,

BOSTON.

THREE DAYS' LATER INTELLIGENCE.

The new steamship Niagara, Capt. Ryrie, arrived at Boston early yesterday morning.

She sailed from Liverpool on the 20th ult., and has made the passage in twelve and a half days, which is equal in speed to that of the steam ship United States, Boston being one day nearer than New York is to Liverpool.

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The news is, of course, of considerable importance.

The French Republic. The Insurrection in Parts.

On Monday morning, the 15th ult., the populace of Paris, composed of the clubs, the ateliers nationaux, the provincial delegates, and other violent democratic associations, began to assemble, and by half-past eleven upwards of fifty thousand persons marshalled under banners, and marched in procession to the Chamber, the numbers augmenting as they proceeded.

On arriving at the bridge, finding the passage interrupted, the procession turned towards the Chamber, and arrived at the gate in the Place Lafayette. General Courtais, who, justly or unjustly, is suspected of being a party to the affair, had previously ordered the bayonets to be taken from the muskets. Some of the people seeing this, were encouraged to escalade the railings; others followed, and the court of the Chamber was sooc filled. General Courtais then advanced to them with conciliating language; but, in fine, the gates were soon forced open, and the populace entering the Chamber, rushed to the tribunes, and, instantly mingling with the members of the convention, filled every part of the hall.

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After much uproar and confusion, the populace became intimidated by the troops, left the assembly, and proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, to appoint a committee of public safety.

MM. Barbès, Albert and the other ministers of the new provisional government, had just commenced in the identical room in which Robespierre and his associates were seized, their functions, as directors, when the National Guards entered the building from the rear, which had been totally unguarded, pounced upon the pseudo government, and, after a struggle, in which M. Barbès, in particular, ran some risk, carried them off as prisoners. How fared it with citizen Sobrier in the interim? He repaired to the Minister of the Interior with his montagnards; but there realized the tale of catching a tartar. He demanded admittance, and the transfer of the ministry to him, and of the military posts to his faithful followers. He was admitted, certainly; but only to be arrested. His hundred partisans were disarmed, stripped even of their scarlet cravats, and turned adrift.

After the Chamber of Deputies and the Hotel de Ville had been purged of their new occupants, and after the arrest of several parties connected with the attempted revolution, who had, in the first instance, escaped, all Paris presented masses of National Guards, moving in columns of thousands, to the great points of the city—the people and the women, the best-dressed ladies even, cheering them en passant. Not a chair was unoccupied, nor was there scarcely a possibility of moving in the Boulevards, from the crowds of well-dressed people, of both sexes, and of workmen mixed up with them, discussing in groups what had taken place, and in loud condemnation of the disturbers. This feeling was almost universal. Here and there a fanatic cried Vive Barbès? but was immediately surrounded, seized, and carrice off to prison. Such was he con

The Journal des Débats contains the following

difficult and steep street of La Montagne Sainte Gonevieve. Some citizens, in order to assist the horse, were pushing the carriage from behind, and the coachman was flogging his horse. There were three men in the carriage. When it arrived near the Pantheon it set off at full gallop, and stopped at No. 5 Rue des Francsbourgeois, the residence of M. Raspail. The national guards, who were at their blooms in the Luxembourg, having been informed of M. Raspail's arrival, proceeded in a body to his house. They searched that and the adjoining houses without finding him. Having been assured that he was concealed, they repeated their search and discovered him. This was at halfpast 9 o'clock. Three officers placed themselves with M. Raspail in a hackney coach, and lodged him in the Luxembourg. Not a cry nor a threat was raised by the national guard."

The Journal des Débats adds, that the students of the Polytechnic school turned out at the first report of an insurrection, and placed themselves at the disposal of the executive government.

themselves at the disposal of the executive government.

When M. Lamartine and M. Ledru Rollin went to the Hotel de Ville on the 15th, the latter having advanced a few steps before M. Lamartine, was arrested by the second in command at the Hotel de Ville. M. Ledru Rollin having strongly protested against this, the officer answered: "I arrest you, because your name is on the list of the pretended government that has been proclaimed. M. Ledru Rollin then alighted from his horse, when he was joined by M. Lamartine, who said he would be answerable for his colleague.

Paris was throughout the night of the 15th ultime, pretty tranquil. 80,000 National Guard

Paris was throughout the night of the 15th ultime, pretty tranquil. 80,000 National Guard had passed the night under arms or in patrolling; but no incident, save one, that could be characterised as violent, occured after nightfall. The exception was at the headquarters of Citizen Sobrier, whose house, No. 16 in the Rue de Rivoli, exactly opposite the Tuileries, was entered by the people and the firemen and the National Guards. His own body guard of Montagnards were seized, disarmed, and ignominiously kicked into the street, his bureau and private apartment broken into, his papers torn or burnt. The furniture on the premises was smashed, and strict search made for the citizen himself, who, fortunately for him, was at that moment in durance on the other side of the water.

Three National Guards were killed during the affray at the passage Molière, and another was very seriously wounded at the corner of the Hotel de Ville itself. The man who shot him was immediately arrested.

A vast number of prisoners have been taken, among whom are Sobrier, Raspail, Cabet, Albert—(couvrier),—lately a member of the Provisional Government, Toutin, Saisset, Lamatre, Boquet, Thoré, Barbès, Huber, Courtais, and Blanqui. The National Guards seized upon Gen. Courtais, stripped his epaulettes off his shoulders, and carried them as trophies before them.

M. Caussidière, the Prefect of the Police, is implicated in the affair, and has been dismissed. Seventy-five of the body guard, kept by the Clubbist Sobrier, in the house Rue de Rivoli, arrested. In the same house a large quantity of arms and ammunition were found. It was announced that the guard called the Montagnards was disbanded.

The persons who were in the room with M. Barbès were also arrested and conducted to pri-

tagnards was disbanded.

The persons who were in the room with M. Barbès were also arrested and conducted to prison. These arrests are said to amount to at least sixty. On many persons were found pistols, daggers, and on some letters from the chiefs of the plot.

The first legion of the National Guard, which

is the most aristocratic in Paris, was the most ardent in favor of the National Assembly. It was the Duke de Mouchy who arrested Gen. Courtais. The sword of Gen. Courtais was carried by the first legion in triumph through the

The prisoners were sent at 5 o'clock on the 16th ult., to Vincennes, in ddigences, to the number of about fifty; national guards were on the top and in the interior of the vehicles. Barbès had made an attempt to escape.

The prisoners are now all strongly guarded in

The prisoners are now all strongly guarded in the dungeons of Vincennes, and any attempt to re-lieve them would be useless. Two regiments of cuirassiers came up at a gallop from Versailles, and the poor fellows ac'ually wept with joy at the idea of getting their revenge for the days of Feb-The part taken by Louis Blanc in the affray of

the 15th is yet involved in some mystery. He cannot, it is supposed, clear himself of complicity in the matter. During the time that the mob had possession of the Assembly, he, as well as Barbes, Albert, and General Courtais, mingled with the crowd in the ante-chambers and lobbies, shook them by the hand, and expressed his confidence in them. When Albert and Barbes went to the Hotel de Ville, M. Louis Blanc also quitted the Assembly; but fortunately for himself, he did not accompany them to the Hotel de Ville, and he has not given any explanation of where he was in the interval. But certainly, after the failure of the attempt to establish a provisional government, he reappeared and declared solemuly that he was perfectly innocent of all participation in the events of the day—a declaration which was received with shouts of derision and contempt.

M. Sobrier seems to have been oneof the prim

M. Sobrier seems to have been one of the prime movers of the *émeute*.

In the search made on the evening of the 15th, at the offices of the *Commune de Paris*, published by him, there were found 600 muskets, most of which were sloaded, a barrel of gunpowder, and other munitions of war. Some of the papers which were seized are said to be of great importance. We understand that not less than eighty-two arrests were made in Sobrier's apartments. One of the persons arrested had a paper in his hand, which he thrust into his mouth and tried to swallow; but being seized by the throat, he was obliged to give it up, and it turned out to be a list of affiles.

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"It appears that the government has ascertained that the invasion of the Assembly yesterday was a regularly organised conspiracy, and that the insurrection was intended to break out at the same instant at Lyons, and probably at other places. A telegraphic despatch was sent off to the authorities at Lyons, to inform them of their danger, and to announce the suppression of the insurrection at Paris. The great point of solicitude and attention on Tuesday night, was the Prefecture of Police. The neighborhood was completely blocked up with troops. The Pont Neuf was covered with regiments of infantry of the line, and of the Guard Mobile, so as to leave barely room for a carriage to pass. All circulation was stopped on the Passage d'Orfevras leading to the Prefecture, that road being entirely filled with troops, as was also the court at the prefecture, and all the avenues of the Palais de Justice. The Hotel de Ville continued to be similarly surrounded.

The conduct imputed to M. Caussidiere, in reference to the proceedings of Monday and some other previous events, brought the question of the Republican Guard, a corps formed at the revolution and only subject to the order of the Prefect of Police, before the Assembly on the 16th, and it was resolved by the executive government to disband it. M. Gamier Pages declared from his place in the Assembly that it had been actually disbanded. It appeared, however, that this troop had rejused to quit the prefecture, or to allow the National Guard to enter it. They declined even to obey any verbal order from their chief, M. Caussidiere, who was then at the Assembly. They declared that they would not move until M. Caussidiere himself came to order them.

This contest continued for several hours, during which a great military force collected round the prefecture. At 4 o'clock, 10,000 men surrounded it. They admired some detachments of th

account of the arrest of M. Raspail:—

"At a quarter before 6 o'clock in the afternoon, a cabriolet was seen to ascend as quickly as possible the difficult and steep street of La Montagne Sainte Genedificult and steep street o

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

On the opening of the Chamber on the 16th ult., M Buchez, the President, having resigned the chair to M Corbon, one of the Vice Presidents, proceeded to offer to the Chamber explanations for his conduct on the occasion of the invasion of the Chamber by the populace the day previous. M. Buchez said, that being pressed and besieged by threatening letters, containing furious menaces against the Assembly, on the subject of beating the rappel, he thought it right to give orders to suspend it. At these words, violent murmurs broke out from all parts of the Assembly. M. Buchez appeared disconcerted, and stammered out excuses, raying that he feared for the lives of the members. "But honor is more precious than life!" cried several voices. "Rather die," cried others, "than adopt your course!" (Loud applause.) You have been intrepid, it is true (resumed M. Buchez), but it seems to me that the conduct of your President is not worthy of yours.

adopt your course "Choud applause.) You have been intrepid, it is true (resumed M. Buches), but it seems to me that the conduct of your President is not worthy of yours.

After further altercation of this kind, M. Buches withdrew, without returning to the chair.

M. Garnier Page's assured the Assembly that the most effectual measures were taken to assure the safety of the Assembly and of the public, and enumerated the prisoners taken. He added that M. Caussidiere, Prefect of police, had not yet been dismissed, and that he was about to offer explanations to the Assembly on the subject of the inaction imputed to the police yesterday. Several members spoke on the subject of the Prefect of Police and the republican guard, imputing to them complicity with the insurgent party.

Mr. Caussidiere soon after presented himself to offer explanations to the Assembly. Two hours were consumed with the various questions put to him and the answers given, at the cut of which he resigned his office. When M. Caussidiere presented himself in the Chamber, much surprise was expressed, inasmuch as reports had circulated that he had shut himself up in the Prefecture of Police, and set the government at defiance. Respecting this the following explanation is given:—Twenty-five thousand men of the National Guard and troops of the line had gone to surround the Prefecture of Police, M. Clement Thomas, General-inchief of the National Guard, having presented himself to summon M. Caussidiere to surrender, that person answered that, as a representative, he would not surrender, except to a decree of the Assembly, M. Thomas consequently invited him to repair to the Assembly, to which he consented. The explanations given by M. Caussidiere possessed no particular interest, beyond the circumstance that he sought continually to make the provisional government, the executive eomission, and the present ministry, participators in the wrongs with which they reproach him. M. Cremieux having considered it his duty to give explanations, M. Caussidiere becam

tice.
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President read the letter in which M. Caussidière had

In the course of the proceedings on the 17th ult., the President read the letter in which M. Caussidiere had sent his resignation.

M. Sarrut defended M. Caussidiere. "The Assembly." said he, "before accepting this resignation should examine the real motives of it, which, in my opinion, were nothing more than a just sentiment of susceptibility which is besitting a member of this Assembly who has been called on for his justification." After some vain attempts to continue this defence, the resignation of M. Caussidiere was accepted.

The question of the validity of the elections for Corsica being brought forward, it was decided that the proceription existing against the Bousparte family should not prevent MM. Pierre and Napoleon Bostaparte from taking their seats.

M. Louis Blane being also returned for Corsica, his election was annulled, in consequence of an irregularity in the admission of foreigners into the hall of election. M. Louis Blane mounted the tribune, and made some observations, which were listened to with the most chilling coldness.

The Assembly then proceeded to appoint the committee for preparing the project of the constitution.

The following is a sketch of the members of the new ministry. M. Bastide and M. Duckerstein and M. Decision of the constitution.

mittee for preparing the project of the constitution.

The following is a sketch of the members of the new ministry: M. Bastide and M. Duclere were, since the 24th February. under secretaries of state in the departments in which they have now become Ministers. Colonel Charras was also under secretary in the war department, and has the character of being an able administrator; but he is only appointed minister of the war department of the Mayor of Paris, and has, within the last two days, been elected a Vice-President of the Assembly. He has the character of being a sensible, liberal, and moderate man; but his administrative capacity has not yet had an opportunity of being known, as he has all his life been employed in admi-

nistering medicines to the good people of the Faubourg
St. Antoine. Admiral Casy is very little known, even
in his profession. M. Trelat, who is also a physician,
was the candidate of the ultra-republicans, and is considered a nominee of M. Ledru Rollin. Much attention has been drawn to the appointment of M. Jules
Favre, as under Secretary of State for the Foreign
Department. M. Bastide, the minister, is understood
to have the full confidence of M. de Lamartine, who,
though he ceases to be at the head of that department,
will probably continue to overlook the business of it;
but M. Jules Favre is the nominee of Ledru Rollin,
and it is insinuated that he is placed as a check on the
too pacific M. Bastide. M. Favre was the under secretary in the department of the interior, under M. Ledru
Rollin, and the principal instrument in all tile acts of
violence which emanated from that office, and which
even contained the most of the 2d Legion (formerly
delitor of the National) is named general-in-chief of
the Paris National Guard, in the room of that weak
old man, General Courtais.

The Executive gavernment has just issued a decree
offor retaining the national guards under arms until all
the guilty in the late attempt shall be in the hands of
injustice.

M. Bethmort has resigned the Ministry of Public
M. Pagnerre had been appointed secretary of the
M. Pagn

61; engineers, 8; landed propristors, 50; unknown, 245; in all 330, which, with the colonies, and the double elections, make 900.

The National Assembly contains 17 surgeons. The late Chamber contained but one. Under Louis Philippe, but one surgeon was created a peer. Another, M. Double, did not receive this honer, as he refused to renounce the exercise of his profession. The President (Buchez) and the Vice-President (Recurt) of the present Assembly, are surgeons. The principal competitor with M. Buchez for the presidency, M. Trelat, is also a medical man.

The new Minister of Foreign Affairs has appointed M. Emanuel Arago as Minister Extraordinary at Berlin. It will be recollected that this is the commissioner whose extraordinary conduct at Lyons nearly created a rebellion in that city.

The National announces that the army of the Alps, which already consists of three divisions, is to be augmented by a fourth division formed of three brigades of seasoned troops, which are already under orders from Algeria, and which are considered the best in that colony. The command of the new division is given to General Lorre de Arbouville, whose head quarters are to be Avignon. The army of the Alps, with this addition, consists of 38,000 effective troops.

The army of the Rhine consists of 36,000 mon, of whom 12,000 are to be concentrated in Strasbourg and its neighborhood; 12,000 in the neighborhood of Haguenau; and the other 12,000 at Colmar and the neighboring communes.

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The National says that a telegraphic despatch received at Cherbourg on the 13th, ordered the immediate arming of four steam frigates which are in that harbor, and of which two were built for transatiantic steam packets. The 100 gun ship Henry IV. has also been ordered to be launched forthwith.

At Avignon, there have been barricades and fighting; 18 persons were arrested, and one wounded.

A decree of the Executive Commission appears in the Moniteur, organising a sort of municipal guard, to consist of 2000 infantry and 600 cavalry, for the special service of the police of Paris, and to be called the Parisian Republican Guard.

The following protest, signed by a great number of national guards, has been published:—

Citizen Representatives—The persons and functions of the representaves of the people are secred, but there are selemn elevantisances under which, in the name of order and the public safety inuncities justice ought to be done. At the moment of danger, General Courtais, has failed in his duty by abandoning the National Guard, which he commanded, leaving it without direction. He gaves a written order to allow the factious men to enter. Upon the proposition of Hubert, Barbès cried, "Down with the assembly it desorbed!" These are fagrant offences. These men must be repudiated by the National Guard, by the National Assembly, and by France. We demand the expubsion of Barbès and Courtais from among the representatives, and the dismissal of courtais as general, and that both may be brought to trial. Justice in the name of France. Vicent les Representants! Vive la Republique!

The following is the programme of the ministry and executive government; which was proposed to be formed by the conspirators who violated the Assembly:—Executive government: Ledru Rollin, Blanqui, and Barbès. Ministers: Caussidire. Interior; Flacon, Foreiga Affaths; Louis Blance, Labor; Afbart, Public Works; V. Schalcher, Ma

arrived.

The executive government has published a decree, appointing General Cavaignae, minister of war. It is said that Bianqui and Hubert, who had both been arrested, have, in consequence of some mysterious agency, been suffered to escape.

Everything was tranquil, and the whole population was animated with the very best sentiments.

The National Assembly has decreed that all armed meetings be forbidden, and that whoever shall be found in a meeting bearing arms ostensibly or secretly, shall be punished with an imprisonment of three months to

The National Assembly has decreed that all armed in a meeting bearing arms ostensibly or secretly, shall be punished with an imprisonment of three months to two years.

The late events at Paris have had an effect upon Rouse; but all became quiet as soon as it was known that the National Assembly had prevalled.

The Paris Presse states that an order has been given to the manufactory of Chatellerault for 100,000 murkets, to be completed as quiekly as possible. It was added to this rumor that a levy of 200,000 men. From eighteen to thirty years of age, was about to be decreed. "Thus not a single fault of past times, nor one of its crimes, will in all probability be avoided." The Constitutionnel states that orders have been despatched to the port of Rochetort to prepare two frigates for sea. one of sixty guns and the other of fifty-two. The same journal also states that "the military commission appointed by the French government has recommended that the fortications of Dunkirk be restored. They were rased in the year 1713, in virtue of the treaty of Utrecht and the port filled up. The convention wished to restore those works, but time failed it; and it appears that the second republic is destined to fallil the wishes of the first." The army of the Alps is, it is said, about to be reinforced by a fourth division. composed of three brigades which had arrived in complete order from Algeria.

Important from Italy.

The Vienna Gazette gives some further intelligence from Conegliano, dated the "6th ult. Nugent had crossed the Plave on the evening of that day, and on Sunday was to force his way to Treviso. On the 5th, some troops of the left wing of the army of Marshal Radetsky, commanded by Gen. Rosebach, had marched down from Belluno, and, consequently, the two armies may be considered as united.

By advices received at Milan we learn that a battle had been fought between the Austrians and the Pontifical troops and Italian volunteers, between Cornuda and Molinetto. The Austrians lost four hundred men killed and five hun

THE POPE AND HIS SURJECTS.

THE POPE AND HIS SUBJECTS.

[From the London Times.]

The most important occurrence which has lately taken place with reference to the affairs of Italy, and we must add. the circumstance most calculated to throw discredit on the liberal cause, is the insurrection in Rome, and the threatened deposition of the Pepe from his temporal sovereignty. When we call to mind the enthusiastic devotion which the Italian people of all ranks, and in every state, have professed for Pius IX.—when we remember the zealous and disinterested spirit in which he has pursued the one great object of the regeneration of Italy, and the reform of the Pontifical government—it must be confessed that Rome herself never witnessed a more revolting instance of popular ingratitude. Fius IX., with all his attackment to the cause of free institutions, and the welfare of his people, is the last man in Italy to surrender what he conceives to be a right to the clamor of the populace. As a temporal sovereign, and as the head of the Romish Church, he has sought to exercise the powers confided to him in a devout and trusting spirit, full rather of his sacred duty to that Being whose power he believes himself to represent and to exercise upon earth, than of the calculations of worldly policy. In the belief of a large portion of the Christian world, the Pope of Rome cannot, without desceration, be degraded from that sovereignty, which has for so many ages attended his spiritual power. And when that Pope is pre-emiment for his virtues and his wisdom, we know not what to think of men, claiming to be Italians, Catholics, and his subjects, who have dared to lift a hand against him in the effervescence of popular passions. We are convinced that Pius IX will never submit to the mere dictation of passion, and that if he is compelled to descend from the throne of the Quirinal

is great reason to apprehend that the struggle which began for independence will end in anarchy.

The Gazzetta di Roma contains the programme of the ministry, in which they say they profess the same sentiments of patriotism, liberty, order, and justice, as their predecessors; that they will constantly have at heart the sacred cause of Italy, to the success of which they will apply all their energies. They will apply themselves to alleviating the miseries of the people, and ameliorating the condition of the working class, and with the assistance of the two chambers, bring about as much as possible a cure for the evils of poverty/degradation, and ignorance. Tranquillity was completely restored in the city.

The official journal of the pontifical government asserts that the programme of the new ministry which has been published, has no official character, and is wholly unauthorized.

The Ventitude Marzo, of Milan, on the 13th gives a letter frem Venice of the 11th, announcing that an estafette, arrived on that day, brought the news of a serious encounter that had taken place near Comuda and Mollnetto, between the Austrians on one side and the corps of Durandi and Ferrari on the other. The Austrians lost 500 prisoners, 400 dead or wounded. Subsequently their main body, 5,000 strong, was blocked up in the vicinity, and it was expected they would lay down their arms. The Venice Gazette confirms the fact, and adds that the battle was fought in the immediate vicinity of Souzane, four miles from Seitre. This victory renders an attack on Trevizo impossible.

The Dublin Freeman says, we have been favored with

possible.

The Dublin Freeman says, we have been favored with the perusal of a private letter from Rome, dated 8th May. We extract from it the following important passage:—"The Pope has perfectly recovered his influence; the gates of the city and the castle have been restored to the proper authorities. The Trasteverini' took an active part in favor of the Pope, stating that if he wished for war they wished for war; if he wished for peace, they wished for peace. This demonstration had an immense influence, and things are now quiet again."

Austria.

the funds being at a rather low figure in the royal treasury of Denmark; so much so, indeed, that the king is converting all his valuables into hard coin.

Accounts from Hamburgh confirm the report of a suspension of hostilities, at least on the soil of Denmark itself. An order of the day, issued by General Wrangel to the German troops under his command at Kolding, promises them a temporary repose from their fatiguing duty; but he assures the army that peace will not be concluded till the rights of Germany are fully secured, and the losses sustained by the German people during the conflict, compensated.

The Senate of Hamburgh have received a copy of the declaration made to the Court of Berlin by the government of Sweden: it is to this effect—that if the hostilities are not confined to the Duchy of Schleswig, and if the German troops enter any other of the provinces of the Danish monarchy, Sweden will feel justified in sending a military force into Denmark to co-operate with the troops of his Danish majesty, in the defence of his territory against such invasion, or the landing within it of a German army. They will act, however, strictly on the defensive; and, it is added, the Swedish government will resort to no aggressive measures against German merchant vessels: they can enter and depart unmolested from all the Swedish and Norwegian ports as before, as long as no act of hostility is committed against these States.

Corenhagen, May 16.

The number of vessels which have been seized amounts to about eighty, several of which, especially those from Hamburg, have very valuable cargoes. It is untrue that Sweden refuses to interfere in the affair of Schleswig, as is delared by the German papers.

Prussla.

Advices from Berlin have been received of the 16th.

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which has been irrevocably appointed for the opening of the assembly of the representatives of the people. The Prince will, before his return—as, indeed, it was never otherwise intended—give his full and public adhesion to the new constitutional government.

That deputations expressed also a want of confidence in the members of the ministry.

Though we are sorry for this, we cannot be induced by it to leave our places, and least of all, at present, on the eve of the meeting of the popular representation.

We owe this to the whole people; also, with respect to numerous addresses, professing opposite sentiments, that have reaches the foundation of the properties of the properties of the capital and the provinces. We owe it to the assembly of popular representatives, to whom we must give an account of our official acts.

We trust that, after this repeated public declaration, no other domonarrations will in fature interrupt the preparatory labors of the ministry, especially respecting the draught of the constitution, which is to be submitted to the popular representatives the proper presentative it. ARNIM, CAMPHALESEN.

ARNIM,

Great excitement still continued to provail at Berlin.

The province of East Prussia is said to be in an extremely disordered state, and fears are entertained lest total anarchy should ensue.

The greatest want of money is experienced by the government, and the Minister of Finance is at a loss to discover any mode of replenishing the treasury, as in many districts the increasing misery of the people renders it difficult to collect the taxes, while distressed merchants and manufacturers loudly clamor for advances of money from the government.

An address in favor of the Poles, placarded on the walls, and signed by 104 Berlin students, has been answered by a counter address, and placards, signed by 446 of the same university, not against the Foles, but in favor of saving their German-Posen countrymen from being abandoned as Folish subjects.

Russia.

Advices from St Petersburgh, to the 9th ultimo, state that the export of gold had been prohibited by imperial ukase.

imperial ukase.

Bohemila.

The discord between the Sclavonians and Germans seems to increase, and it is probable that the contending parties will resort to violence for the settlement of their quarrel. The Kelnische Zeitung publishes the following letter from Frague on this subject:—"The terrorism of the Czechs has begun. Three hundred fanatics form a corps, dressed and armed as in the time of Zyska. They call themselves Swornorst. Similar corps are at Tabor. Neuhaus, and in other places. The whole number of those Zyska warriors is computed to amount to 20,000."

Holland.

Our Amsterdam letters inform us that a new ministry had been formed, including some of the members of the preceding government.

The programme of the new administration is said to be tantamount to a complete reversal of the policy hitherto pursued by the Dutch government.

The Minister of Justice, M. Dirk Donker Curtius, then rose and addressed the Chamber. The hon member stated to the Assembly that, when the expresident of the Council declared that the new funda-

mental law would be drawn up on the model of the English constitution, his (the ex-Presidents) colleagues generally believed that he only referred to the responsibility of the Ministry and the direct system of election; but that it was subsequently discovered that the majority of the members of the Cabinet did not concur in the sentiments of their President, and hence the secession of the Count Van Schimmelpenninck. The hon deputy proceeded to develope the programme of the modified ministry. The statement of the Minister was listened to by the Assembly with the most profound attention, and received with demonstrations of general satisfaction. The people appear to regard the change of Ministry with equal complacency.

Our correspondent adds, in a postscript, that the King has appointed M. de Kempenaer, member of the States General. Minister of the Interior, and that M. de Luzac will continue to direct the affairs of his department ad interim.

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Switzerland.

Letters from Berne of the 15th ult, say that the Grand Council refused to sanction the new constitution of the canton of Lucerne.

The National states that the difference which existed between M. Ochsenbein and the Swiss Diet, and which induced the former to tender his resignation, having been arranged, M. Ochsenbein would, as formerly, preside over the Diet as President.

Poland.

A Cologne correspondent, writing on the 15th ult, says—The report that a revolt was on the point of breaking out in the citadel of Warsaw, has been fully confirmed by a number of Poles who had arrived from that city on the Posen territory, under the impression that an imposing national (Polish) army had been formed in the Grand Duchy, and that that army would soon invade the "kingdom" of Poland. The fugitive Poles (who have been assigned, provisionally, a domicile in Danzig) declare that the conspirators in the citadel, 200 in number, (chiefly natives of Courland and Livenia,) had undertaken to spike all the cannon, in order to prevent the bombardment of Warsaw, the citadel, 200 in number, chiefly natives of Gourland and Livenia, had undertaken to spike all the cannon, in order to prevent the bombardment of Warsaw, the citadel, 200 in humber of break out simultaneously in insurrection. The project was discovered two hours before the time appointed for its execution, and all the conspirators were immediately sent to the fortress of Modilin, where they were shot.

Ireland.

At nine o'clock on Tuesday morning the several

the portunal of a private letter from Rome, dated with the permad of a private letter from Rome, dated with the permad of a private letter from Rome, dated with the permad of a private letter from Rome, dated with the permad of a private letter from the permanent of the permane

and, so far from having to complain of discourtesy or needless rigor of any kind, I think it due to the Governor and to Sir Edward Stanley to say, that they gave special orders to have me accommodated as well as the nature of the place will admit.

"P. S.—I should add, that I commissioned a gentleman who visited me yesterday evening, to go to your office and mention the fact that a separate room had been provided for nee, and to request that no complaint of harsh treatment should be made on my bail; but I have no doubt that he forgot to call.

On Wednesday, Sir Colman O'Loghlen applied that Mr. Mitchel might be admitted to bail. The Chief Justice said. in case he felt disposed to make an order consenting to the traverser's application, he could only consent to do so upon receiving assurance on his (Mr. Mitchel's) part that these objectionable papers should not be repeated. Sir Colman O'Loghlen said he was not instructed by his client's solicitor to consent to an arrangement of that kind. The Chief Justice replied: "I have only to say, that until Mr. Mitchel consents to the proposition I have made, I cannot entertain an application to admit him to bail." In consequence of the obsequies connected with the death of Mr. O'Connell. on Monday and Tuesday last, the usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association was held on Wednesday. Mr. Maurice O'Connell was called to the chair. He briefly addressed the meeting on the result of the trials of Messra. O'Brien and Meagher, and regarded the disagreement of the juries in these respective cases as a triumph of the popular cause over the attempts of the government to stifle the voice of a brave and determined people in their cry for repeal. Mr. R. Stritch moved the following resolution:—

That this association hails with inexpressible delight the refusal

cause over the attempts of the government to stille the voice of a brave and determined people in their cry for repeal. Mr. R. Stritch moved the following resolution:—

That this association hails with inexpressible delight the refusal on the part of the two special juries, composed of a selection carefully made by the sagars of the crown from what they declared to be the intelligence, property and character of the citizens of Dublin, to find a verdict of guilty against Messex. O'Brien and Meagher: inasmuch as the most convincing proof has been thereby furnished of the light in which the question of repeal is regarded by the class to which those jurors belieng; and an incontrovertible answer has been given to the calumnies of the English press and the boasts of the whig ministry.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be communicated, with our sincerest congratulations, to Messex O'Brien and Meagher.

Mr. Galway seconded the motion, and after a few observations of approval from Mr. John O'Connell, observed, that before many months England would have foreign wars pressing upon her, and she would not then dare to refuse Ireland her domestic legislature. After some ordinary business, the rent of the week was annunced at £33 5-6.

Nothing daunted by the fact of the Crown prosecuting the leaders, the confederate clubs marshalled every morning, and, as already observed, conducted

they had from punishment.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Baneroft, the American Minister, and Count Bunsen, the Prussian Minister, were in the House of Commons during the debate on the navigation laws, and appeared to take the deepest interest in the proceedings.

mediate application to Parliament for authority to raise a loan for emigration. The amount, it is said, will be at least £500,000, perhaps £1.000.000.

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Some important regulations are about to be submitted to her Majesty's Postmaster-General for better securing the safe transmission of bank notes and every description of securities, to all parts of the world, without the slightest interference with the post-office revenue.

The ceremony of christening the infant princess was performed with great pomp in the private chapel of Buckingham palace. The babe was christened by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and received the names af Louisa Carolina Alberta, the sponsor-being the Queen Dowager, proxy for the reigning Duchess of Saxe Meiningen.

It is stated that from £12,000 to £13,000 in gold are now transmitted weekly to Holland, in payment for cattle, butter and other provisions.

The votes given in favor of M. de Lamartine at the different electoral colleges amount, says the Patrie, together to 3,548,201.

Madance Pauline Vicardot Garcia, a star whose

A communication from Cuxhaven states that Luber

essels are to be exempt from the embargo.

The Prince and Princess of Joinville will spend the

The Prince and Princes of Joinville will spend the summer at Rio Janeiro. The Brazilian government had, it is said, an idea of appointing the Prince to the command of the Brazilian neval forces, but abandoned it lest it should meet with opposition by England.

Letters from Hamburgh of the 16th instant, are not favorable. Prussian cavairy and infantry, under the a Wrangel, has advanced farther into Jutland. The Swedish government seem in varnest in the cause of Denmark. A credit of 2,000,000 banco dellars has been unanimously agreed to by the committee towards the current expenses.

The RUMORED MINISTERIAL CHANGEL.—The Haster Advertiser of Saturday says. We amounced a fortnight since, in reference to Sir Robert Peel's visit to her Majesty, at Osborne, that a rumor ascribed to that visit the proposition for a change of minister, and other measures which no minister or extensions, except Sir Robert Peel, could be supposed capable of contemplating. What was mere rumor, has now taken a more definite form, and we believe we are justified in stating, that from the arrangements made at that visit will result a change of ministry, with Sir Robert Peel at the head of the government, asweeping financial reform in every department of the state, and recipients of the public money, an extension of the featurelies, and a shortening of the duration of Parliaments.

New Rurons Movement is England.—Meetings.

the 9th inst. have been small, while the exports of Incidian corn and corn meal to Ireland continue to increase. Duties have been paid at this port from the 6th to the 12th inst. inclusive. on wheat, 9,159 qrs; flour 2.115 bris; Indian eorn, 18,952 qrs; Indian meal, 1.373 bris; Barley, 47 qrs; beans, 4.122 qrs; peas, 360 qrs. With fine hot forcing weather, the wheat trade has been dull, and prices the turn in buyers' favor. The value of all spring corn and pulse has been fully maintained. The demand for Indian corn and corn meal from Ireland increases upon us, and the stocks here are rapidly diminishing; prices incline upwards; the last quotation for American white corn was 28s to 30s, and yellow 31s to 32s per 489 lbs; Indian Meal brings 13s to 13s 6d per bbl. At the market held on the 16th, there was a good attendance of town, country, and Irish buyers. A steady business was done in wheat, at an advance on last Tuesday's prices of 2d per bushel on Irish new, and 1d per bushel on middling qualities of foreign. No improvement, however, could be established on fine foreign Wheat. Flour was is spirited request for Ireland, and the advance since this day se innight may be called 2s to 3s per qr, and on Indian Meal fully is per bbl. Oats moved steadily at an improvement of 1d to 2d per bushel, and Oatmeal 6d per load. Grinding Barley was 3d per bushel, and Beans is per qr dearer. There was a fair attendance of the trade at yesterday's market. The middling quality of Meditterranean Wheat brought an advance over Tuesday of 1d to 2d per bushel, and two or three parcels were taken for shipment to Ireland; but there were few transactions in it. Barley, Oats, Beans, and Peas, all supported fally Tuesday's prices. A good quantity of indian Corn, and Corn Meal, was again taken for Irish account at an advance of 1s to 2s per qr, and 6d per bbl on Tuesday's rates. American White Corn sold at 30s to 31s, and the best Yellow 33s, per 480 lbs. Galatz Yellow corn, and corn the continent is now of very little interest in a commer

lmost useless to give quotations ar far as we are con-erned. Letters from Dantzic state that only about 100 lasts Letters from Dantzic state that only about 100 lasts of Wheat had changed hands; but stocks being very small, holders had insisted on former terms. Good mixed samples weighing 61 lbs. per bushel, had brought equal to 38s 6d, and 60 lbs ditto 37s per quarter, free on board. During the month of April, the exports of Wheat had amounted to 1447 lasts, all of which, excepting 350 lasts to Holland, had been shipped to British

Wheat had amounted to 1447 lasts, all of which, excepting 350 lasts to Holland, had been shipped to British ports.

At Rostock, Stettin, &c., business appears to have been brought to a complete stand, it being impossibl to make shipments with Danish cruisers in the offing. The price for fine heavy red wheat at the places named were nominally 38s to 39s per qr. free on board. The weather appears to have been fine all over the continent, and the prospects for next harvest are generally well spoken of. Meanwhile farmers had brought forward very scanty supplies, but it was expected that the receipts would increase after the sowing of spring corn and other out-door labors shoud have been completed.

Letters from Hamburg, of Tuesday's date, inform us that a good deal of wheat had been brought there for immediate shipment, at 38s to 39s per qr, with a view of getting it off prior to the commencement of the blockade by the Danes. Barley appears to have been in lively request there, and for fine Saale, on the spot, equal to 24s per qr had been paid.

From Holland we may expect some quantity of oats, as vessels under the Dutch flag from a Duch port will of course experience no melestation.

Our letters from France, Ray, and other southern

as vessels under the Dutch flag from a Duch port will of course experience no melectation. Our letters from France, Italy, and other southern countries, are completely taken up with politics, busi-ness being hardly mentioned; there is consequently no need of particular comment. Since writing the above the Hamburg mail of Friday has arrived, and we learn that the time to be allowed to neutral vessels to clear cut has been extended; and it was thought that the blockade would not be strictly observed.

it was thought that the blockade would not be strictly observed.

Market Circular.

Liverpool. May 19, 1448.—During the early part of the week our cotton market manifested considerable firmness at rather improved rates, but holders having-become alarmed at the heavy import during the past few days, prices have given way 1/2 per lb in all qualities. The sales for the week are 29,700 bales, of which 1200 have been taken by speculators and 2580 for export. Fair Orleans are now quoted 43/4; fair Mobiles 43/4; and fair Uplands 43/4; middling qualities 33/4 a 4, and ordinary 34 a 33/4 per lb.

Our stock of cotton is estimated at 410 bales, squinst